

POMRIL.
PURE NON-ALCOHOLIC
APPLE JUICE
Invaluable for Stomach and
Diabetes.
Per doz. quarts... \$7.25
Per doz. pints... 4.00
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ITALIAN VELMOUTH
The only Reliable Brand is
MARTINI ROSSI
SUCCESSORS
MARTINI SOLA & CO.
AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.

No. 14,433 號叁十叁百肆千肆萬壹第 日伍拾式月五年十叁緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 8TH, 1904. 伍拜禮 號捌一柒年肆零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S PRICKLY
HEAT LOTION**
IS A FIRST-RATE PREPARATION.

IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN
IRRITATION AND PRODUCES A
SOOTHED, QUIET FEELING.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,**
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S**
PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blended
Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.35 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Ho g'wan, 14th August, 1903.

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM
We are Sole Agents for the following:
MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTAUR, and
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on hand and
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-
HAND MACHINES of various makes,
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.
MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL COACHES,
BICKSHAS, RUBBER TYRES, PNEUMATIC
TYRES AND BALL BEARINGS throughout.
Everything in the trade always kept in
Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in
all branches of the business. Re-accepting a
speciality.
MCKIRDY & CO.,
60a 43 & 34a, Queen's Road East.

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Co.
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods
Wm. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

DAVID CORSAH SON'S
MERCHANDISE
NAVY BOILED
ONG FLAK
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
4186]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
DENTISTRY**
DR. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904.

**ROYAL AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTORY.**

PRODUCE the Highest Class AERATED
WATERS in the Far East on account
of their High Class Machinery and also of the
superior ingredients they use in the manufacture
of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all
under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT
The representative of Messrs. BRATBY and
HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water
Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our
factory recently in the course of a tour amongst
Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly
surprised at the compactness of our factory and
also the methodical way in which everything
pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters
was carried out. He also expressed himself
strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our
whole establishment, which he assured was
equal to any he had yet visited and superior to
a great many. He also reported that the
quality of our goods was of a first-class nature,
and they showed that scrupulous care was
exercised in the course of their manufacture.
Order Books and Price List. Please apply to
FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point. Tel.
367. Depot, Ice House Street. Tel. 374.
Dr. V. DANENBERG & F. DANENBERG,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1904.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$23.50 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.
Less old than the above.
IMPERIAL BRANDY
\$12.00 PER CASE.

**THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MALL,"**
\$21 PER DOZ.
11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

**C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,**
\$11.00 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

C. P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
\$21 PER DOZ.
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall.

DOURO PORT.
\$15.00 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine.

AMOROSO SHERRY.
\$20 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY.
\$17.00 PER DOZ.
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste

**BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—
D.O.M.,**
\$41.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.
\$43.75 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.
THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

E. C. WILKS & CO.
MARINE SURVEYORS.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

COLLISIONS AND DAMAGES SURVEYED.
SALVAGE WORK UNDERTAKEN.
SHIP DESIGNS AND SPECIFICATIONS PREPARED.
Agents for the CONSTRUCTION and SALE of STEAM and MOTOR LAUNCHES.
CONTRACTS for NEW TONNAGE on reasonable terms with first-class builders.
A large stock of CANADIAN ASBESTOS and ASBESTOCEMENT Goods Kept.
Agents for Messrs. ALLEN & SONS ELECTRICAL PLANT and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
Telegram Address: "MARINEWORK."
Hongkong, 1st May, 1904.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

**LARGE STOCK
OF
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL**
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1904.

**KODAKS,
FILMS,
AND ACCESSORIES.**
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
GOOD WORK, PROMPT RETURN.

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1903.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE NOW SHOWING
LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS.
LATEST SHAPES, NEW DESIGNS.
LADIES' RAINCOATS.
NEWEST MATERIALS, SMARTEST STYLES.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1904.

**THE OLD
FAMILIAR BEVERAGE
STONE GINGER-BEER
YCLEFT "POP."**

HOME BREWED
WATKINS LIMITED
CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATKINS BUILDING.
At CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW and PEKING.

W. BREWER & CO. 23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Brassey's Naval Annual 1904 ... \$13.00
Cassell's Academy Pictures; Parts 1, 2, 3 ... each 0.90
A Lot of New French Novels ... each 0.50
The Citizen's Atlas, by Bartholomew ... 18.50
The Sailor's Pocket Book; 9th Ed. ... 6.5
Japan in Pictures, by Sladen ... 3.00
Soule's Synonyms ... 6.00
Present Day Japan, by Davidson ... 6.00
The China Martyrs of 1900, by Forsyth ... 6.00
Fictus 1904 ... 0.80
With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple, by Riphart ... 4.00
China from Within, by Davenport ... 4.00
Eng.-Portuguese Port. Eng. Dictionary; 2 Parts ... 1.00
Tennyson's Poems, bound in Lamb Skin ... 3.00
Wordsworth's Poems, bound in Lamb Skin ... 3.00
Ingoldsby Legends, bound in Lamb Skin ... 3.00
Doric Dou Quixote; Fine Illustrations ... 8.00
The Doric Gallery, a Selection of Fine Engravings from Doric Bible, Milton, Dante, Le Fontaine, Fairy Realm, Don Quixote, &c. ... 17.00
Beston's All About Cookery ... 1.30
Russo-Japan War, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, at Cassell's ... each \$0.61
Collins' Graphic Dictionary ... 3.00
Windsor Castle, by Ainsworth; 160 Illustrations ... 3.00
The Tower of London by Ainsworth; 98 Illustrations ... 3.00
The National Sports of Great Britain; 50 Colored Plates ... 3.00
Handy Andy, by Lover; 24 Plates ... 3.00
Jorrocks's Jams and Jollities, by Furtess; 15 Colored Plates ... 3.00
Mr. Sponges's Sporting Tour; 15 Colored Plates ... 3.00
La Dentelle Roumaine ... 1.40
Chambers's Etymological Dictionary ... 0.80
How to Win at Bridge ... 0.80
The Upheaval in Far Cathay, by Ng King Sheng ... 1.50
Pearson's Dream Book ... 0.80
GOLF BALLS.
COPYING PRESSES, LICKENSBERGER TYPEWRITERS.

**THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.**
LONDON
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

CONFECTIONERY!!!
THE CHOICEST AND LARGEST VARIETY, FROM PARIS AND LONDON.
MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
DATES, FIGS, RAISINS, ALMONDS and NUTS.
STILTON, CHEDDAR, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, CAMENBERT, SAVOIE, CREAM CHEESE, MACLAREN'S and YOUNG AMERICAN CHEESE.
YORK HAM and BEST ENGLISH BACON. TOYS, TOYS.
A. CHAZALON & CO.

TENNENT'S "RED T" BRAND.
TENNENT'S PILSNER BEER.
TENNENT'S INDIA PALE ALE.
TENNENT'S MUNICH BEER.
TENNENT'S STOUT.
BREWED AT THE FAMOUS WELLPARK BREWERY, GLASGOW.
SOLE AGENTS—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 15th June, 1904.

NERNST
NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
EDM JOHANNSEN or SIEMSEN & CO.

WEI CHEETOO & CO.
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
SPECIALITY: HUMAN HAIR.
No. 12, Pottinger Street, Hongkong.
Agencies:—
CHEE CHEONG, Dealer in Human Hair.
SHUN LOONG, Preserved Ginger Factory.
CHOW LUNG YEE, Fire Cracker Factory.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1904.

PURE FRESH WATER.
THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.
Call Flag W.
J. W. KEW,
Manager,
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road, Hongkong, 13th June, 1904.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

CARLTON HOUSE.
10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Cool Rooms, Elaborately Furnished. Comfort of Residents and the Cuisine a specialty.
For terms apply—
B. F. HOWARD,
Lessee and Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904.

HONGKONG HOTEL
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing
Music, Ping-pong and Smoking Rooms,
Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for
Hotel Residents.
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private and Special Dining Rooms.
European Chef and Indian Curry Cook.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
Matron in attendance.
Ladies' Cloak Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
Electric Lighting throughout. Electric Fans
in Rooms, if required.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel Co.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerators.
Hotel Linen washed on Premises by
machinery.
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.

MODERATE CHARGES! (No EXTRAS!)
H. HAYNES,
Manager.

**THE
PEAK HOTEL.**
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 28.
Town Office: 7, DUNDAS STREET.
a914

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

**MACAO
AND
CANTON
HOTELS.**
A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
Hongkong, will be found interesting and
enjoyable
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM) OF SOUTH
CHINA
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. *Hengshan*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED
WATERS

IN THE FAR EAST.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture made under constant European export supervision are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

THE MACHINERY in use embodies every improvement up to date.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. THE BEST MATERIALS only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No communications should be inserted which have already appeared in other papers. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.
P.O. Box, 32. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11, DES VUEX ROAD ST.
LONDON OFFICE: 13, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 8th JULY, 1904.

The number of writings about "Japan as she really is," "the Real Russia," and so on, continues to increase apace, there being no lack of people anxious apparently to turn a dishonest penny by relating all that they do not know about the two countries which at present loom so large in the public eye. Monsieur JULES HUBERT has done it, and that eminent French journalist, while an authority on the evolution of his national literature (always barring his misestimate of the Romantics), can scarcely claim equal right to respect for his opinions on Far Eastern matters. When he says that the Russians are far from being a warlike nation, he must be shutting his eyes to the long list of battles and conquests which expanded Russia, south, west, and very far east. He is equally incorrect in stating that Japan has still kept "her fanatic belief in Buddha." His recital of Japanese massacres as far back as 996 B.C. show that he has neglected to observe the little distinction between legend and history; and his murder of 47,000 Christians in Japan in the reign of Louis XIV. is a *prima facie* absurdity. There never have been so many Christians in Japan at any one time, native or foreign. Much of this attribution of bloodthirstiness to the Japanese is the result of a bad attack of "Yellow Peril fever," and for the rest, M. HUBERT has been misled, like the rest of the world, by careless (or worse) writers. Whether it be as humour, as enthusiasm, or as serious description, there seems to be a general literary conspiracy to misrepresent things Japanese to Europe. The latest example is to be found in an extraordinary article in *The Contemporary Review*, with the certainly undescriptive caption of "Japan, Russia, France." That the pen name attached happens to be "Ivanovich" affords no clue

such as might be expected, for the writer in certain particulars misrepresents Russia as well as Japan, and says practically nothing about the third country mentioned in the title. In a lengthy recapitulation of the usually treated superficial phenomena of the land of the Mikado, the writer manages to convey the usual misconceptions by the usual truthful untruths. That is to say, a true statement may be made in such a way as to give a totally untrue impression, and those who have visited Japan after carefully "reading up" that country, will perceive most clearly what is meant. The *Contemporary Review* puts it on record that "all the railways (in Japan) run close to the sea, and might be easily destroyed by an enemy's warships." Its writer pictures the piquet passengers (a quite erroneous and unjustifiable description, by the way) sitting on their heels on the low wooden seats of the railway carriages, enjoying shower baths of sea spray. In the tea gardens, holiday makers—sit on the tables, instead of at them. Quite true in all respects, that is, if the tables were tables; but what a nonsensical picture it presents to the reader unfamiliar with the scene depicted. When he comes to mention that the Japanese have a delicate sense of honour, "except among the shop-keeping class, in which social pariahs find a refuge where they can cheat in company," this writer must have grievously exaggerated some ill-understood reference to certain foreign complaints of breaches of contract, and the like, and thereby most heinously maligned a whole community of respectable and worthy folk. After this, the statements that a ricksha-coolie travels faster than any cab horse, and that every Japanese takes a hot bath every evening, the poorest being supplied with baths by the State, seem trivial in comparison. In passing, this authority takes the trouble to assure us that in China the general moral state, and noble qualities, "fell asleep early, and have yet to be aroused," oblivious to the fact that some of the very moral qualities he regards as peculiar to Japan are essentially Chinese. It is interesting but (as MARK TWAIN would say) tough, to learn that Marquis Iro, a self-made man, has to step aside and give social precedence to any Daimio's son, otherwise of small account. Having made the startling premise that the temples in Japan, that land of truly ancient things, are but wooden and singularly perishable, "Ivanovich" formulates his original theory that a grand stone building is an obstruction to progress when it has outlived its function. He says: "An ecclesiastical, or any other system that has no stone walls to support it, does not survive its time of usefulness. The cathedrals of the 12th century in French provincial towns still debar minds from higher growth, and institutions too. Is 'not the Kremlin the mainstay of Russia?'" "Ar. not St. Peter's and the Vatican the pillars of Papal Christianity? Without the Wall of Lamentations there would 'probably be no Zionism. Japan has only 'wooden and paper walls that can easily be made to fit in with new institutions.' What a remarkable discovery! It is a pity that there was not added a suggestion of how free and enfranchised a country England might be, were it not for its Tower of London, grim relic of feudalism and oppression. "Ivanovich" is without doubt a Frenchman, with some half-chewed reminiscence of the fall of the Bastille in his cortex register. "The Russian peasants have the patience of oxen," we are told, "and a sad fatalism that might render them inert were not the Cossacks ready to prod them on with their lances." Is *Elizabeth, or the Heiress of Siberia*, the last word on Russia? The Russian ladies smoke, and the men all get drunk. Three yen equal 7s. 6d. Such statements are bad enough in the halfpenny papers; they are too bad in the half-crown reviews. Unfortunately, the comments made in Europe, and the criticisms and contradictions made in the Orient, do not enjoy the same circulation. To them that have the truth shall be given, and from them that have it not, being, as they are, dependent on the penny-a-liner, shall be taken away. It seems a pity, for real injury may be wrought by failure to nail some such bad coins to the counter.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Tuesday next.

The English and German Mail of the 4th June was delivered in London on the 4th inst.

There were four plague fatalities recorded in Hongkong for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday.

The Volunteer Corps will give a promenade concert on their Parade Ground on Saturday, 30th inst.

The Shanghai Mercury paid a dividend for last year of nine per cent.

There will be an entertainment at the Metropolitan Theatre to-morrow evening, when a completely new programme will be presented.

Part V. of the *Kobe Chronicle's* excellently arranged and illustrated diary of the Russo-Japanese war is out, price 60 cents. The photographic blocks alone seem well worth the purchase price.

It is announced that the United States Consulate at Newchwang has been elevated to the rank of a Consulate-General. This is "on account of the importance which Newchwang has assumed commercially and politically."

In our imprint of to-morrow, Saturday, there will commence a capital serial story by the dozen of maritime story-tellers, W. Clark Russell, which he entitles "His Island Princess." Readers thereof are sure to become engrossed in the personality and doings of "Rupert de la Touche."

While the s.s. *Fat-shan* was on her way down the river from Canton yesterday, a Chinese passenger fell overboard near Lantien. The engines were reversed and Captain Valentine ordered out a boat to try to rescue the man, who could be seen swimming in the distance, but when the spot was reached no trace of the unfortunate Chinese could be found, he having apparently been drawn below the surface by the strong under current and drowned.

The present unfortunate cable interruption with Foochow was doubtless caused by the typhoon which is reported to have been raging at Sharp Peak on Wednesday morning. The building at the Cable Station were somewhat damaged and the aerial telegraph line thence to Foochow was interrupted by the storm. Telegraphic communication with Foochow remains very uncertain, almost all routes being reported in bad order, and it must be a day or two before the cables can be repaired.

By kind permission of the Commander of Police, the String Band will play the following programme of music at the Macao Hotel from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. to-morrow, July 9th—

March..... "Coaching Party"..... Carl Weber
Overture..... "Sembrance"..... G. A. Rossini
Waltzes..... "On the beautiful Blue Danube" Strauss
Selection..... "Martha"..... Flotow
Waltz..... "Sweet Yows"..... Otto Roeder
Characteristic Piece..... "Among the Roses" W. Willson
Selection..... "N. Milans
Polka..... "Kopsako"..... Carl Weber

Asked as to the reported movement in favour of the universal adoption of Christianity in Japan, Viscount Hayashi is reported to have said: "I have no knowledge of the matter the message refers to. I will not say that the information is incorrect, but it is extremely unlikely. Japan, you know, is like America, a free country—free in religion, free in politics, constitutionally governed, and tolerant in all things. A man is perfectly at liberty to have and hold his own opinion. There are Buddhists, Hindus, Shintos, Roman Catholics, and Christians in Japan; in fact, almost every form of religious belief is in vogue there, but I have never yet heard of a desire on the part of anyone for national or, as you would call it, a State religion." Viscount Hayashi appears to have forgotten to mention the big sprinkling of Spencerian materialists.

S.S. "ALGOMA" WRECKED.

CREW ARRIVE AT HONGKONG.

The China Merchants s.s. *Fat-shan* arrived from Shanghai yesterday. On the voyage down, at noon on the 6th inst, she picked up the crew of the s.s. *Algoma*, which is now a wreck on Tung-mi Point, situated between Breaker Point and Hongkong. The *Algoma*, a collier, was on a voyage from Moji to Hongkong. She went ashore at 7.30 a.m. on the 6th inst. In May she came out from England, via the Cape and Hongkong, with a cargo of Welsh coal for Japanese consignees. She is a vessel of 1,872 tons, built by Messrs. J. L. Thompson & Sons, of Sunderland, in 1885. Her length is 320 ft., breadth 42 ft., and depth 27 ft. She was engaged by Messrs. T. Richardson & Sons of Harlepool. Her registry port is Cardiff, the owners being the Kingsland S.S. Co., Ltd., of which Messrs. Eales, Easton & McMullen are the Managers. Mr. Thomas Evans was captain of her. We understand that a marine enquiry into the facts of the disaster will be held at Hongkong.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. Iremonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner to-night (weather permitting):—

March..... "Romance"..... Gounod
Overture..... "Pavane"..... Auber
Selection..... "The Lady Slavey"..... Crook
Song..... "The Caterpillar and the Rose" Carey
Selection..... "The Orchid"..... Ivan Caryll
Waltz..... "Diana"..... Kirly
Dances..... "Punch and Judy"..... Boggetti
"God Save the King."

MENU.
Hours d'Œuvres
Water Cross Tomatoes Cucumbers
Anchovy Toast.
Turtle.
Boiled and Shrimp Sauce.

ENTREES.
Brisket of Pigeon Larded
Lamb Chop Cutlets and Tomato Sauce
Ox Tongue in Aspic.

JOINTS.
Roast Sirloin of Beef Roast Capon
Cold York Ham.
CURRY.
Chicken Liver.
SALEAD.
Scotch.
VEGETABLES.
Boiled Potatoes Chipped Potatoes
Green Peas Veget. à la Marrow.

DESSERTS.
Boiled Currant Pudding Coconut Macaroons
Pineapple Ice Cream Finger Cakes.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN V. PLAYERS

LONDON, 7th July, 10.30 a.m.

The Gentlemen have defeated the Players at Lord's, by 2 wickets. The scores were:—Players, 327 and 255; Gentlemen, 171 and 412.

THE TIBET MISSION.

FORT CAPTURED.

LONDON, 7th July, 10.30 a.m.

Fighting has again occurred at Gyantze, the Mission forces capturing the fort.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

MORE TIBET FIGHTING.

LONDON, 5th July.

Hostilities were resumed at Gyantze yesterday. [This was reported by our own correspondent yesterday as well as anticipated in the leader.—Ed.]

THE BEHRING SEAL FISHERIES.

LONDON, 5th July.

Japan has fully approved of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia in regard to the protection of the Behring Sea Sealeries.

THE BRITISH LICENSING BILL.

LONDON, 5th June.

After prolonged opposition, Mr. Balfour's motion for closing the Licensing Bill by compartments has been carried by 301 to 238.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

OPIMUM REVENUE.

With regard to the prepared opium tax, which is entirely under the direction of the officials, the Canton authorities have deputed some officers to make enquiries and report the number of prepared opium shops and divans in Canton. They are divided into three classes—first, second, and third, according to the amount of business they carry on. Of the first class there are about one hundred shops; of the second class, about one hundred and fifty; of the third class, two hundred and fifty, selling in all about sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty taels a day. A tax of six candareens is imposed on every tael of opium sold, realising about one thousand three hundred and forty-eight taels a day. The quantity of opium sold in different districts in Kwangtung is twenty times more than that of Canton. If the proposed tax is carried on successfully, an enormous sum will be added to the revenue.

KWANGSI BANDITS ASTIR.

Information has been received from Kwangsi to the effect that on the night of the 24th ult. a surprise attack was made by the bandits on the city of Lanchow. With the assistance of about a thousand robbers who had already surrendered, the bandits had no difficulty in breaking into the city. Several officers were killed and the whole city was ransacked. They first cut the telegraph wires and destroyed everything in the telegraph office. The soldiers who were stationed outside the city knew nothing of the occurrence till the city had fallen into the hands of the bandits, who remained in the city for several days. The city was retaken a few days afterwards by the soldiers, who were greatly reinforced by the soldiers from the neighbouring districts. The bandits have carried away with them a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and over two hundred thousand dollars from the Imperial treasury. They are attacking the city of Pinglok, with dangerous effect. Soldiers were sent thither from Canton on the 3rd inst., and it is said that Viceroy Shun, who has not yet recovered from his illness, wishes to proceed again to Kwangsi.

KWANGTUNG RICE WASTED.

On account of the recent heavy rain many parts of the West River overflowed its banks, and the rice crops in different districts have been more or less damaged. The prefect of Kwangchow and the Magistrates of Nanhai and Pan-yu districts held a service in the Shing Wong Temple on the 2nd inst. to pray for fine weather. It is said that over twenty per cent. of the rice crops in the whole province of Kwangtung has been spoiled by the late heavy rain, and the price of rice is in consequence advancing.

RIVER PIRATES.

On the 26th ultimo over one hundred robbers who arrived in large junks towed by two steam launches made an attack on a pawnbroker's shop in Wong-lin Village, in the Shun-tak district. The people there had already made every preparation, as the pawnshop received a letter some days previously asking a large sum of blackmail, under threat of burning the shop and killing the inmates if the demand were not forthwith complied with. When the robbers arrived, the watchmen, assisted by the people, had a hot engagement with them. Finding things unfavourable here they turned on their way to some raw silk shops, which they successfully broke into. They carried away booty to a large amount and escaped scot-free.

THE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

A GROWING FORCE

LONDON, 5th July.

General Kuropatkin had fewer than 120,000 men of all arms on the 17th June, but a steady increase since that date makes his position at Liaoyang and Haicheng quite secure.

RUSSIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

LONDON, 5th July.

An Ukase calls out a further large body of reservists to the Military districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kasan and Kiev.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, 5th July.

The *Kolnische* remarks that should Russia's warships take refuge at Kiochan, Germany will strictly carry out international neutrality obligations.

HARDLY A ROUT.

LONDON, 5th July.

An official St. Petersburg despatch reporting the recent fight at Motiening says that the Russians routed the Japanese advance guard in a bayonet fight and the retired, the Japanese being reinforced. The Russians lost over 9 officers and 200 men.

WAR NOTES.

The campaign, as far as the Japanese are concerned, is really about three weeks ahead of what may, without levity, perhaps be described as schedule time, so that the elements must have been one of the factors taken into consideration at the beginning of the war. General Wheeler, says an American exchange, says the Japanese must be experiencing enormous difficulty in getting their larger field guns to the front, owing to the condition of the roads, which must be like morasses in many places, but he does not doubt that they will "get there all right." This is the general view taken here.

Three Russian warships re-appeared off Tsushima on the 2nd inst., according to a Tokyo correspondent. The *Echo de Chine* reports the squadron off Gensan on the same date. The Vladivostok ships will probably share a sort of "Flying Dutchman" character for a time.

A Cheloo story refers to a Greek arrival who declared that the Admiral of the Port Arthur fleet was an elderly gentleman who hadn't been to sea for many years. The military officers were therefore mistrusting him. The garrison, it is also said, were pessimistic as to the fate of Port Arthur.

The enormous disproportion between the number of troops which ought, according to the Russian calculation, to be now at the disposal of General Kuropatkin and the number of those believed to be actually under his command, is explained, it is suggested, by the probability that the missing men have been stranded at intermediate stations on the Siberian railway. It has also been explained in ways less complimentary to Russian historians.

THE REPORTED ORDERS TO GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

It is impossible to say exactly what has happened in St. Petersburg with reference to the report persistently telegraphed a month ago concerning an order alleged to have been given by the Tsar to General Kuropatkin to advance to the relief of Port Arthur. It came from so many quarters simultaneously that it must have been circulated with a distinct object, as suggested by the correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, or else the order has been cancelled.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, telegraphing on the 5th ult. says that he now hears on all sides that General Kuropatkin will not go to the relief of Port Arthur. Powerful influences have been at work to prevent "the folly of taking troops away from Liaoyang southward in a purely political interest." He adds:—"In Court circles, where yesterday there were lamentations over the orders destined for General Kuropatkin, which were never sent off, my questions were answered evasively by the inquiry, 'Who knows if General Kuropatkin will advance?' I have come to ask myself if the report current for the last 48 hours, which has been the subject of all conversations here, was not invented at the Ministry of War to deceive public opinion, journalists, and at the same time the Japanese, as to the real decision that was taken."

A FRENCH VIEW.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, the well-known French military authority, writing in the *Gauche*, says:—"The worst of it is that a serious difference of opinion really exists between Admiral Alexieff and General Kuropatkin. The former wants Port Arthur to be relieved. The latter wishes, on the contrary, to keep all his available forces for fighting in the field and carefully to husband his resources in view of a great battle which will be decisive for the campaign. He is right. A definite result can never be secured except in the open country, and it is there that the great and final effort must be made. Admiral Alexieff is therefore a bad counsellor. It is said that the Tsar's Ministers are inclined to support him. So much the worse. But if that be so I hope that General Kuropatkin will follow the example of Pelissier, who threatened to cut the telegraph line in order to sever the tie that bound him to Paris. Of course, the moral effect of the fall of Port Arthur would be

very regrettable; but still more untoward would be the consequences of a defeat from which the Russians, whose concentration is still incomplete, could not escape if they were imprudent enough to take a premature offensive. General Kuropatkin is acting wisely in temporizing. He seems to be taking every precaution, and I sincerely trust that the movement reported yesterday of General Stacholberg towards the south is only that of an advanced guard to cover the Russian concentration. As a matter of fact, the main point is to protect the latter from all surprise. When that concentration is complete the Russian Generalissimo will have a free hand in taking action and can make the Japanese pay dearly for their partial successes, and even for the capture of Port Arthur if it should fall. But for Heaven's sake let him be on his guard against the nervous eagerness of those who are driven out of their wits by the idea of an assault upon the fortress. Fortified places are made to be taken. When they have been held long enough to give elbow room to the operating armies they have completely fulfilled their purpose. It is madness for a commander-in-chief to compromise himself in order to protect them."

THE JAPANESE AND THE WOUNDED.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—"The letters of Russian Correspondents at the Front are now coming in, and although there is naturally a tendency to give predominance to minor affairs in which the Russians proved victorious, there is much of general interest in the accounts. Thus the accounts given by Russians who were captured by the Japanese at the Yalu fight and after recovering from their wounds managed to escape, give high praise to the culture, humanity, and generosity of their foes. 'The Japanese,' says one account, 'treated us so well that there is every possibility of a close friendship following upon our captivity, as was the case with the French after Sebastopol. Japanese doctors tended our wounded equally with their own, in return for which Russian doctors taken prisoners readily attended to the Japanese. As for food, the Japanese at once recognized that their diet was unfit for Russians, and provided suitable rations. The captive Russian officers, who were each provided with a separate tent, were requested to superintend the proper preparation of food for their fellow prisoners.' The mode adopted by the Japanese to select on the field of battle those who might repay the immediate attention of the surgeons sounds ingenious. 'They moved an arm or leg, or both, of the man as he lay; if there was any movement to return them, the man was picked up and set on his feet; if he managed to stand so much as a fraction of a minute, he was forthwith carried off in a dooly to the field hospital.' Presumably those of the wounded who were not in a state to move arm or leg were left for later rescue parties."

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

The railway construction of the Chinese Government, telegraphed the *Times* correspondent at Shanghai on the 6th ult., is waiting upon events. Political intrigues and the financial difficulties affecting the question are complicated by the uncertainty of the results of the Russo-Japanese war. A policy of procrastination therefore commends itself to Seng Tsai-jen and the Waiwups. With regard to the Hankow-Canton line, the Viceroy of Wuchang and Canton have expressed to Sheng a strongly-worded opinion that the American syndicate's concession should be annulled forthwith, because the contract has been violated by the transference of rights and interests to the Belgians. Sheng has definitely stated his intention to take action accordingly, but awaits further advice from his agent, the American missionary, Mr. Ferguson, who is now in New York negotiating with the Belgian representatives.

Meanwhile the Governor of Hunan has submitted a memorial to the Throne, which an Imperial rescript of May 10 refers to the Waiwups and the Board of Commerce, requesting that the provincial merchants and gentry may be granted the right to construct branch railways east and west of the Hankow-Canton trunk line on conditions similar to those recently sanctioned by the Throne for the construction of a railway with native capital in Szechuan province. The Governor proposes that a first experiment shall be made with a line from Changsha to Chang-te, east of Tung-ting lake, which shall thereafter be extended into Szechuan. This memorial was forwarded before the Hunanese officials had learned and protested against the Belgians' claim to control the southern trunk line.

It is undeniable that the Japanese successes against Russia have emphasised the pre-existing opinion, strongly held by provincial officials, that the mistake made in the Manchurian railway construction should not be repeated in other parts of the empire.

INQUEST.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz held an enquiry yesterday afternoon into the circumstances of the death of the second wife of a Chinaman residing at No. 19, Wing Fung Street. The woman seems to have been mentally deranged. About a year ago she made a fruitless effort to commit suicide by drowning. On the 16th ult. she became sick, and died after a short illness. After her death suspicions were aroused that she had poisoned herself with opium, but Dr. W. Hunter, the Government Bacteriologist, found no signs of this drug in the body. Being doubtful, however, he forwarded the viscera to Mr. Franklin, the Acting Government Analyst, who discovered traces of a drug known as *atropa alba*. This poison, used to some extent in Chinese medicines, shares some of the characteristics of opium. One of its effects is delirium, and a sufficient quantity causes death.

KOWLOON DOCKS.

VESSELS BUILDING AND STEAMERS UNDER REPAIR.

The Kowloon Docks have broken their *Kristen* record. The new steamer, *Shanghai* by name, will probably be launched on the 14th inst. She has been built to the order of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., being intended for the Lower Yangtze trade. The vessel is an imposing-looking craft, having three decks and twin-screws. She is 310 ft. in length, 46 ft. beam, and 113 ft. draught; her tonnage is about 2,000. She is the largest steamer by far that has ever been built in this Colony. At present her hull, decks, fittings (cabins, rails, etc.) are nearing completion, an army of carpenters, fitters, riveters, blacksmiths and others being employed at the work. As this is the typhoon season there is not a little anxiety about launching a new craft; such vessels are much safer on the stocks when the wind blows "high." It is necessary, however, for the *Shanghai* to go under the big shears to receive her boilers and heavy machinery she must take the water in a few days.

Boat-builders are particularly busy at present, and several of the new boats, no doubt, are intended for the *Shanghai*.

GEODETIC DEPARTMENT STEAMERS.

Another job in hand is the construction of a single-screw steamer for the U.S. Geodetic Department, an order given by the Insular Government. At present this vessel is all "bone," the plates not having been riveted as yet to her iron ribs. She is 144 ft. between perpendiculars, and 19 ft. are added for her quarter this roughly gives the length at 153 ft. overall.

The *Pathfinder*, a vessel also belonging to the U.S. Geodetic Department, is alongside at the Kowloon Dock undergoing repairs. When our representative visited her yesterday he was courteously shown around by one of the officers. The surveying appliances on board are very interesting. For instance, there is a Sigsbee deep sea sounding machine, an invention by the late captain of the *Down-up Mine*. This apparatus, a great improvement on Lord Kelvin's patent, sounds up to 6,000 fathoms. A 75th shot, attached to a single thread of very thin steel wire, is let go for sounding purposes. While it is sinking, of course, the wire is pulled off the reel at a very great speed, but as soon as it strikes the bottom of the sea the shot automatically detaches itself, leaving nothing at the end of the wire but a small fixture that brings up a specimen of the bottom soil, sand or stone, as the case may be. Another apparatus on board is the "Marine Sentinel." This can be sunk to any shallow depth that may be required, and it is towed along while searching for shoal water. If the fixture touches bottom it immediately turns over and comes to the surface, an alarm ringing on deck at the same time. The hydrographic sheets showing the results of many surveys, are very interesting.

THE "IBADAN."

The *Idolan* is on the slips undergoing a thorough overhaul. Though a British vessel she has been running as a U.S. hired transport around the Philippine Islands for the past two years. She left Manila on the 24th ult., rode the typhoon out of Marivelles Bay, visited San Fernando, P.I., and then came to Hongkong. Her owners are Messrs. Clerk & Co. of Bangkok and London.

NEW "STAR" FERRY-BOAT.

The hull of a new "Star" ferry-boat, a double-ended wooden craft like the rest, has been completed, and she has already been laid for the engines.

OTHER JOBS.

Other jobs include the construction of a new hopper for the use of the Dock Co.

The saw-mills, blacksmiths' shops, riveting and boiler sheds, etc., are, as usual, in full swing. Yesterday morning the *ss. Taiyuan* was in No. 2 dry-dock, but Nos. 1 and 3 dry-docks were empty. The immediate prospects, however, are bright. One job at hand is that of repairing the damaged *Sikh*. The *Sikh* arrived here from Manila on Wednesday with a damaged stern-frame, as already reported.

NAVAL ITEMS.

A CHINESE GUNBOAT.

The Chinese gunboat *Kapoo*, Capt. Kew, arrived from Canton yesterday.

THE "SURPRISE."

The French river gunboat *Surprise* has left for the West River.

OPIUM DEN IN LONDON.

At Bow Street Court on the 5th ult. a well-dressed young woman named Emily Mitchell informed the magistrate that she kept an "opium den" in her house in Huntley Street—the only one in the West End. She said that she had lived a good deal in the United States, and was herself an opium smoker. Her house was open to her friends as an opium den. It usually took from fifteen to twenty minutes to smoke out a pipe of the opium. She only kept one opium pipe, as it was unlawful in America to keep more than one. A fine of £20 was imposed.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 7th at 11.45 a.m. The barometer has fallen slightly in S. China and risen in the Philippines.

The typhoon has entered the coast near Foochow yesterday morning. Light variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel and the northern part of the China Sea with fresh monsoon to the southward.

Forecast:—Light variable winds, fine. N.E.—The information received this morning is of the most meagre description.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 7th July.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE PO FUNG BANK.

The case was again called in which upon the application of the Official Receiver (Mr. Bruce Shepherd) the Court had ordered that an issue be tried as to whether Lo Yuk Shang, Kwong King Tong and Kwong Yik Nam were partners in the Po Fung Bank at the date of the petition in bankruptcy being filed, or at such other date as the Court may determine.

Mr. John Hastings, solicitor, appeared for the Official Receiver; Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, for the men alleged to be partners in the bank; and Mr. S. W. Tso, solicitor, and Mr. O. D. Thomson, solicitor, represented certain creditors. The action was the outcome of the Bankruptcy proceedings in the Po Fung Bank *ex parte* Po Tsung Chan, it being alleged that certain persons were partners in the Po Fung bank, an allegation they denied.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said:—This was an issue directed to be tried to determine whether Lo Yuk Shang, Kwong King Tong, and Kwong Yik Nam, were partners in the Po Fung bank, which failed last March and was adjudicated bankrupt on the 2nd day of June, 1904.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., and (in his absence) Mr. Hastings for the Official Receiver argued that the above named were partners, while Mr. Slade appeared for the alleged partners and argued that they were not and never had been partners in the bank. The trial lasted for four days.

The question which I have to decide is whether Lo Yuk Shang, Kwong King Tong, and Kwong Yik Nam, or any of them, were partners in the Po Fung Bank on 24th March, 1904, the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed. It has not been suggested that any of the three resigned before that date. On the one side it was contended that they never were partners in the bank at any time, and on the other side it was contended that they were partners and had at different times distinctly told the witnesses who deposed to it that they held shares in the Po Fung bank. If they were, at any time, partners it would, therefore, appear that they were so in March last, so that the really important question is were these persons, respectively, partners at any time in the Po Fung Bank. It seems that the managing partners were Kwong Kam Nam and Cheong Kai Yu. That is admitted by both sides. The bank was started about September or October, 1901, and according to the statements of the managing partners it appears that Kwong Kam Nam put in about \$38,000, and Cheong Kai Yu contributed about \$5,000, making a capital of \$43,000, with which to start and carry on the bank. It seems that shortly before the 25th of February of this year certain people became suspicious of the bank's solvency. Indeed, Kwong Kam Nam, when examined, stated:—

"The run on the bank began on 25th February and onwards. We borrowed money to save off the run. From 1st February to 9th March, 1904, our books show \$90,000 received." The petitioning creditor, Chan Kam Chiu, of the Po Tsung Chan firm, states in his affidavit that the bank owes his firm \$20,000 for money lent on 4th March 1904, and that on 14th March he received notice that the bank had suspended payment with liabilities of about \$120,000.00. Although the nominal assets are alleged to be more than that, there does not appear much chance of collecting any great proportion of them. Now, as it appears that Cheong Kai Yu, one of the managing partners, had advanced out of the bank's funds or deposits some \$51,000 to his own shop, the Yee Cheung, and \$14,000 to his father's shop at Kongmoon, it is not surprising that the creditors who had deposited money and found themselves such heavy losers by the bank's failure, should be indignant at such an application of the bank's assets—indeed, it seems that the last instalment of \$24,000 to the Yee Cheung was actually advanced by Cheong Kai Yu on 26th February this year. Cheong Kai Yu admits this in his examination, and also that it has not been repaid. Conduct of this sort may well explain why his statement that he and Kwong Kam Nam were the only partners, is not deemed at all conclusive by many of the bank's creditors and, in the result, I have to decide the issue whether the three others who have been named were also partners in spite of their denials of that assertion. It may be well in the first place to make some general observations as to the law in force in Hongkong. The law of partnership in this Colony is clearly stated by Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, entitled "an Ordinance to declare and amend the Law of Partnership." That law is practically the same as the English law, and it in no way recognises the notion of limited liability as regards the partners in a private firm. The principle of limited liability so well known in connection with Companies formed under the Companies Ordinances, where proper modes are provided for winding-up such companies and apportioning the liability of members in case of insolvency and failure, does not apply to private firms.

A system of limited partnership or partnership *en commandite* or *in commandite* is recognised by French law, which, I believe, requires all partnerships and companies to be registered. In that system the contract is between one or more persons who are general partners and jointly and severally responsible, and one or more other persons who merely furnish a particular fund or capital stock, and thence are called *commanditaires*, or *commanditaires*, or partners *en commandite*. The business is carried on under the Social

name or 'firm' of the general partners only, the partners *en commandite* being liable to losses only to the extent of the funds or capital furnished by them. But, as I have said, such a system with regard to private firms is not recognised by English law, or the law of Hongkong. I mention this because I believe that among the Chinese of means these are many who wish to limit their liability to the amount of their share in the business. They dislike being liable for unknown amounts resulting from the contracts which the managing partner may enter into on behalf of the firm, and as, under British law, all partners are liable for the debts of the firm, when they wish to evade this obligation they take care that their names shall not openly appear as partners, even in cases where their friends know that they are really partners having shares in the business, and on that ground are more ready to give credit to the firm. In case the firm should become insolvent, such persons probably honestly believe that they have discharged all the obligations imposed by integrity and commercial morality if the share they have contributed goes towards meeting the liabilities of the firm. They feel practically secure against further liability because of the great difficulty of proving them legally to be partners. Such is the view I entertain from the experience I have gained in this Colony from the numerous cases of disputed partnership which have come before myself and other judges in the courts of law. I only refer to this difference between the English law of partnership and the Chinese view of the subject because it may possibly partly account for the remarkable contradictions by one side of the evidence given on the other so often met with in cases of disputed partnership. If every witness would really try to speak the truth, one would suppose there could be no difficulty in ascertaining whether A, B and C were partners in a given firm. First one would naturally refer to the partnership agreement or to the book containing the partners' names, usually kept by respectable Chinese firms. But here, not only was there no written partnership agreement, but the managing partners say there was no book kept at all with the partners' names in it. It was alleged there was such a book and that it was at Kongmoon, but I do not think that was satisfactorily proved, and the managing partners denied it. An examination of the ordinary books of the firm throws I am informed, little light on the question. It is not stated who the people were who put in the capital. No yearly balance sheets showing profits and losses were made out, and the profits if any at the end of the Chinese years in 1902, 1903 and 1904 do not seem to have been paid over to any of the partners, and we are left, therefore, to consider the conduct and statements of the admitted partners and of the three alleged partners, and of the witnesses. If the evidence for those who allege that Lo Yuk Shang, Kwong King Tong and Kwong Yik Nam are partners is to be believed, the case is abundantly made out against them. But, as the witnesses called on the other side contradicted most of the relevant evidence given by the witnesses for those whom for convenience I will call the plaintiffs, the case requires careful consideration, and that I have bestowed upon it. The Official Receiver, I think very properly, wished the question to be decided one way or the other, and it was threshed out for four whole days during which an extraordinary amount of absolutely contradictory evidence was given. I think that the burden of proof lies on the plaintiffs, those who allege the partnership. Have they brought forward such a body of credible evidence as to turn the scale against those who deny that the three persons mentioned were partners?

Taking the case of Lo Yuk Shang. Lui Fu Ngam deposed that Lo Yuk Shang asked him to deposit money in the Po Fung Bank and told him he had a share in it, and that, accordingly, he did so, and the insolvent bank now owes him \$1,350. Wong Yut Man (or Kwong Yut Man), master of a rice shop at 165, Wing Lok Street, deposed that Lo Yuk Shang came and asked him to "patronise our Bank the Po Fung" and stated that "he had a share in it." The witness did deposit accordingly and the bank now owes him \$2,000.

Toni Pak Yu, who was for some time a partner with Lo Yuk Shang in the Shung Shing shop, deposed that Lo Yuk Shang stated that a few Shunning people had started the Bank, and that he "had a few thousand dollars in it," and thus the witness was induced to deposit money, and now the bank owes him \$800.

Lau Sing Lok, managing partner of a firm at 127, Wing Lok Street, stated that, at his shop, Lo Yuk Shang said "It is a genuine Bank, my friends are carrying on the business, and Kwong King Tong is a partner." That afterwards he saw Kwong King Tong, who told him that Lo Yuk Shang was also a partner, and he was induced to deposit and the bank now owes him \$2,000. He added that after the Bank got into difficulties, he saw Lo Yuk Shang who said "when the accounts are made up, we shall pay you all."

Then Chan Yam Cheung, a partner in a firm at 73, Wing Lok Street, deposed that he knew Lo Yuk Shang, who used to live in the country close by his place, and that, about the beginning of January, this year, Lo Yuk Shang called and told him he had a share in the Bank and asked the witness to deposit money in it. This he did and is now owed \$500 by the Bank. When he went to the Bank, about 8th March, he was told by Lo Yuk Shang he would get paid when the accounts were made up. In face of the evidence of these five witnesses and the direct statements of Lo Yuk Shang deposed to by them, to what conclusion is one forced to come? Either the evidence is false or that Lo Yuk Shang was a partner. Sir Nathaniel Lindley says, in his standard work on Partnership, at p. 95:—

"An admission made by anyone that he is a

member of a particular partnership is evidence of that fact against him; and such an admission renders it unnecessary, for the purpose of fixing him with the liabilities of a partner, to show that he executed any document whereby he became a partner." It must be borne in mind that the witnesses mentioned deposited money with the Bank on the faith of these statements or admissions; and, therefore, they cannot well be mistaken. Unless they are wilfully giving false evidence it seems to me clear that Lo Yuk Shang held himself out to be a partner and did his best to get people to deposit in the Bank. I am aware that he denies the statements of these witnesses and indeed actually went so far as to state in the witness box, "I have never recommended the Bank to anyone." Yet he admits he did a business of between \$150,000 and \$160,000 a year with the Bank, that he was allowed to overdraw, and while so many creditors were losers when the Bank failed, he was on the right side and owed the Bank \$3,000, which he states he has paid since 6th March.

When he wanted to make out he had no means he stated that all he had was the share of \$1,000 in the Po Tai Wo, that was all he had in the world. In answer to the Court he said "I am worth a little more than \$1,000, and no more, assuming I pay what I owe and am 'paid what is due to me.'"

When the Court next met and he was cross-examined by Mr. Hastings as to certain transactions, he admitted he was worth over \$10,000, adding "If people pay me and business is all right I may be worth \$50,000. When I have to choose between his denials and the statements of the four or five witnesses as to what he said, I decide in favour of the majority. They are interested, but so is he, and their interests are certainly no greater than his, and they gave their evidence clearly and well."

Now as regards Kwong King Tong.

Wong Yut Man deposed that Kwong King Tong told him he had a share in the Po Fung and asked him, if he had any money, to patronise the Bank and also told him, after the suspension when he went to ascertain whether he would get paid, "We are only making up the accounts. You need not be afraid, people owe us more than we owe." Lau Sing Kin deposed that Kwong King Tong called at his shop and told him he was a partner and solicited custom for the Bank. On the other hand these statements are entirely denied by Kwong King Tong, who states that it is true he was originally asked by Kwong Kam Nam to take shares, but he declined and, indeed, that he was only an accountant in the Kwong Wing Cheung shop at 812, a month, and that his estate was not worth, in the whole world, more than \$300.

Now, therefore, we have two witnesses deposing to his statements and his denial of having made them. There is, however, some corroboration of the witnesses, derivable from the lists hereafter to be referred to.

As regards Kwong Yik Nam, who is a brother of Kwong Kam Nam (one of the managing partners), Li Chi deposed that Kwong Yik Nam called on him last year, talked about the Bank and told him he had started it, that it was a genuine Bank and that he had shares in it, and induced witness to deposit in it, that he deposited accordingly, and was now owed \$1,350 by the Bank.

Toni Pak Yu deposed that, when he went to the meeting of depositors at the Bank after the failure, he saw Kwong Yik Nam there in the capacity of one of the Bank people, and not as a creditor.

Fan Yuk Tung deposed that on 14th March, 1903, he had a conversation with Kwong Yik Nam who stated he had a share in the Bank and said, speaking of himself and others, "the Po Fung Bank is our business," and asked witness to deal with the Bank which he did, with the result that it now owes his firm \$5,000 and some \$3,400 more to individual partners in his firm. He also speaks of Kwong Yik Nam having been present at meetings of the Bank after the failure, particularly on an occasion on 11th March, 1904.

As regards Kwong Yik Nam's position when the Bank failed, it appears that he came out exactly right. He owed the Bank nothing and the bank owed him nothing, as he took out all his balance of \$3,000 on 29th February, 1904. Besides denying the statements of the witnesses against him, he stated that he went to Canton by the night boat of 8th March, 1904, and returned on 14th March. He did so he stated because of the illness of his wife and he took a doctor with him, whom he called to corroborate his statement, and thus to show that he could not have been at the bank at meetings of depositors between the night of the 8th and the 14th March. If this is true, either Fan Yuk Tung must have been mistaken as to the date of his seeing Kwong Yik Nam at the bank or his statement must be incorrect, for he said it was on 11th March, 1904.

I come now to the matter of certain lists of masters or shareholders in the Bank furnished by Cheung Kai Yu, one of the acknowledged managing partners. In these lists the names both of Kwong King Tong and Kwong Yik Nam appear. It is true that Lo Yuk Shang's name does not appear and that Cheung Kai Yu has deposed that Lo Yuk Shang is not a partner, but as Cheung Kai Yu stated that Lo Yuk Shang was a friend of his it was suggested he was trying to shield him. I do not say these lists are absolutely conclusive. Though I do not believe the statements of Cheung Kai Yu as to how he came to furnish them, I prefer to believe the statement of Mr. Tso, the solicitor to the statement of Cheung Kai Yu, especially as that was not the only list he furnished. But, when coupled with the evidence of the witnesses who stated that both Kwong King Tong and Kwong Yik Nam expressly told them they had shares in the Bank, those lists cannot be taken as, of no value, when they independently corroborate the statements of the witnesses.

Giving due weight to the evidence called to show that the three were not partners, some of which I have not specially referred to, and tak-

ing into consideration the demeanour of the various witnesses, I have come to the conclusion that the fact of the omission of Lo Yuk Shang's name from the lists is more than counterbalanced by the evidence of the four or five witnesses who deposed to his having himself told them he had shares in the Bank, and on the whole I find as a fact that all the three men were partners in the Bank and I find against them on the issue and they must pay the costs of it.

CIGAR MERCHANT'S BANKRUPTCY. Frederick Nolte, late of the Hotel America, came up for public examination in bankruptcy. Examined by the Official Receiver, bankruptcy stated that he first commenced business in the Colony in October last year, as a cigar merchant. Before that he had been in the U.S. Army Transport, from which he resigned in February last year, and in October he commenced business as a cigar manufacturer, he having a half-share in the business. When he started business in Hongkong he had \$6,000 worth of cigars here and \$9,000 worth in Port Arthur and Shanghai. On 1st of March he bought the Hotel America for \$11,015. He borrowed the money on the strength of the cigars in stock. The cigars in Port Arthur disappeared. His Shanghai agent, David Beut, had also disappeared. To buy the Hotel America witness borrowed \$2,000 from his comrade, \$3,000 on a promissory note from H. Price and Co., and \$5,000 from a friend of his comrade's on a bill of sale payable after three months. At the expiry of that period they would not renew the bill of sale and forced him to sell. Price & Co. bought the hotel for \$18,000. Of that sum he spent \$1,000 for rent and paid \$15,000 to Mr. Bratton, who paid Price & Co. the balance due on their promissory notes and the bill of sale, etc., retained his costs amounting to \$1,000.00, and paid to the Official Receiver \$7,125. The Hotel America was paying when he had to sell it.

His Lordship—But were you not foolish to borrow this money for only three months? Bankrupt said he had expected to get a renewal. He commenced manufacturing cigars in Hongkong on 10th February, but had not been able to make any clear profit yet. The apprentices had to be trained by Filipinos. If he had a capital of \$5,000 at present he could make a clear profit of \$6,000 a year. His total indebtedness now was \$17,100, of which \$12,630 was money borrowed to extend his business. He had no liabilities in Manila. On separation from his partner there the latter undertook to pay all the firm's debts.

After some further questions by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors) who appeared on behalf of a creditor, the examination was closed.

Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton applied for an order of adjudication on the estate.

His Lordship granted the application and appointed Mr. Bruce Shepherd Official Receiver.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION. Chi Keng Wan, manager of the Tung Chau firm, came up for public examination in the bankruptcy proceedings brought by the Sui Kue Bank.

Examined by the Official Receiver, the witness stated in the course of his evidence that he did not know who the partners in the firm were.

His Lordship said it was a case of a firm cheating everybody all round, and then nobody knew who the partners were. How much was the witness worth? he asked.

Witness—I have no money.

His Lordship remarked that that was the usual thing in such cases. Where was the money to come from to pay the debts of the firm?

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon, solicitors, who appeared for the Chartered Bank, stated that a Chinese gentleman had come forward with an offer to take over this business and pay 66 per cent. composition.

In reply to his Lordship, The Official Receiver said the firm owed \$842,192 and there were \$500,000 assets. There was about \$400,000 worth of goods in the godowns. Witness had been told to make up a statement of affairs but had not made up a full statement. He had gone off to Canton instead of staying here, and they had only got him back on the previous day.

His Lordship warned the manager that he did not believe he was speaking the truth and threatened to send him to goal if he persisted in committing perjury.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Mr. John Hastings's office, said he appeared for the debtors and represented this man, who was not a partner in the firm and had only come there to prove the statement of affairs.

His Lordship said that it was monstrous for the manager of a business to come there and tell them that he did not know who the partners were. Let them get the partnership book down and he would adjourn the case.

Mr. G. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors), stated that he represented the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It appeared that there was an offer of composition.

His Lordship asked who was making the offer? Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Evans and Harston, solicitors), who appeared for a creditor, stated that there was a scheme on the file for a composition.

Mr. Goldring remarked that a Chinese was coming forward with an offer to take over the goods and pay a composition of 66 per cent. which, he understood, the creditors were prepared to accept.

Mr. Master added that if the scheme would not go through the creditors would be in a worse position, because among the goods was a large amount of sugar which was liable to spoil.

His Lordship remarked that a public examination was held in order to find out the truth, but apparently they could not get it out of this man.

Witness further deposed that there was no partner now alive. The firm had a capital of \$40,000. He did not know the originator nor how long it had been in existence, but he had been manager for ten years. There had been a loss every year for several years on sugar.

The Official Receiver explained that on the statement of affairs put in by the manager, the gentleman who had come forward stood to lose \$40,000. The creditors reserved the right to go to Java, where the firm also had property.

His Lordship said he did not want to stand in the way of a composition, and he would close the examination. He did not know whether they could call this a public examination or not, but it was the only examination they could have.

KODAKS! KODAKS!! KODAKS!!!

AND PHOTO GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have an Establishment Solely devoted to

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

for Amateurs, where we turn out work of the best description and with great promptness.

LONG, HING & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Few Doors East of Hongkong Hotel)

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

ing into consideration the demeanour of the various witnesses, I have come to the conclusion that the fact of the omission of Lo Yuk Shang's name from the lists is more than counterbalanced by the evidence of the four or five witnesses who deposed to his having himself told them he had shares in the Bank, and on the whole I find as a fact that all the three men were partners in the Bank and I find against them on the issue and they must pay the costs of it.

CIGAR MERCHANT'S BANKRUPTCY.

Frederick Nolte, late of the Hotel America, came up for public examination in bankruptcy. Examined by the Official Receiver, bankruptcy stated that he first commenced business in the Colony in October last year, as a cigar merchant. Before that he had been in the U.S. Army Transport, from which he resigned in February last year, and in October he commenced business as a cigar manufacturer, he having a half-share in the business. When he started business in Hongkong he had \$6,000 worth of cigars here and \$9,000 worth in Port Arthur and Shanghai. On 1st of March he bought the Hotel America for \$11,015. He borrowed the money on the strength of the cigars in stock. The cigars in Port Arthur disappeared. His Shanghai agent, David Beut, had also disappeared. To buy the Hotel America witness borrowed \$2,000 from his comrade, \$3,000 on a promissory note from H. Price and Co., and \$5,000 from a friend of his comrade's on a bill of sale payable after three months. At the expiry of that period they would not renew the bill of sale and forced him to sell. Price & Co. bought the hotel for \$18,000. Of that sum he spent \$1,000 for rent and paid \$15,000 to Mr. Bratton, who paid Price & Co. the balance due on their promissory notes and the bill of sale, etc., retained his costs amounting to \$1,000.00, and paid to the Official Receiver \$7,125. The Hotel America was paying when he had to sell it.

His Lordship—But were you not foolish to borrow this money for only three months?

Bankrupt said he had expected to get a renewal. He commenced manufacturing cigars in Hongkong on 10th February, but had not been able to make any clear profit yet. The apprentices had to be trained by Filipinos. If he had a capital of \$5,000 at present he could make a clear profit of \$6,000 a year. His total indebtedness now was \$17,100, of which \$12,630 was money borrowed to extend his business. He had no liabilities in Manila. On separation from his partner there the latter undertook to pay all the firm's debts.

After some further questions by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors) who appeared on behalf of a creditor, the examination was closed.

Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton applied for an order of adjudication on the estate.

His Lordship granted the application and appointed Mr. Bruce Shepherd Official Receiver.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Chi Keng Wan, manager of the Tung Chau firm, came up for public examination in the bankruptcy proceedings brought by the Sui Kue Bank.

Examined by the Official Receiver, the witness stated in the course of his evidence that he did not know who the partners in the firm were.

His Lordship said it was a case of a firm cheating everybody all round, and then nobody knew who the partners were. How much was the witness worth? he asked.

Witness—I have no money.

His Lordship remarked that that was the usual thing in such cases. Where was the money to come from to pay the debts of the firm?

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon, solicitors, who appeared for the Chartered Bank, stated that a Chinese gentleman had come forward with an offer to take over this business and pay 66 per cent. composition.

In reply to his Lordship,

The Official Receiver said the firm owed \$842,192 and there were \$500,000 assets. There was about \$400,000 worth of goods in the godowns. Witness had been told to make up a statement of affairs but had not made up a full statement. He had gone off to Canton instead of staying here, and they had only got him back on the previous day.

His Lordship warned the manager that he did not believe he was speaking the truth and threatened to send him to goal if he persisted in committing perjury.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Mr. John Hastings's office, said he appeared for the debtors and represented this man, who was not a partner in the firm and had only come there to prove the statement of affairs.

His Lordship said that it was monstrous for the manager of a business to come there and tell them that he did not know who the partners were. Let them get the partnership book down and he would adjourn the case.

Mr. G. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors), stated that he represented the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It appeared that there was an offer of composition.

His Lordship asked who was making the offer?

Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Evans and Harston, solicitors), who appeared for a creditor, stated that there was a scheme on the file for a composition.

Mr. Goldring remarked that a Chinese was coming forward with an offer to take over the goods and pay a composition of 66 per cent. which, he understood, the creditors were prepared to accept.

Mr. Master added that if the scheme would not go through the creditors would be in a worse position, because among the goods was a large amount of sugar which was liable to spoil.

His Lordship remarked that a public examination was held in order to find out the truth, but apparently they could not get it out of this man.

Witness further deposed that there was no partner now alive. The firm had a capital of \$40,000. He did not know the originator nor how long it had been in existence, but he had been manager for ten years

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CANDIA, British str., 6,405 H. C. Kitch, R.N.R., 7th July, Japan 1st July, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 PEICHING, Chinese str., 979, Hoolgar, 7th July, Shanghai 3rd July, General.—Chinese.
 HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Suzani, 7th July, Haiphong and Hoihow, 6th July, General.—A. R. Marly.
 KWONGHONG, British str., 1,142, Lake, 7th July, Shanghai via Swatow 3rd July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 PENTARINA, British str., 3,599, R. H. Cooper, 7th July, Hongkong 2nd July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 RAJAULI, German str., 1,189, D. Reimers, 6th July, Bangkok, 29th June, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
 LUTH, Norwegian str., 2,239, Holliesen, 7th July, Kuchinofu, 7th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

7th July.
 AUCHENARDEN, British str., for Swatow.
 CHUNH, British str., for Swatow.
 CHWANG, British str., for Swatow.
 DAIKAI, Chinese str., for Nagsaki.
 FRUICING, Chinese str., for Canton.
 HANGSANG, British str., for Swatow.
 LUNGHONG, German str., for Shanghai.
 NURNBERG, German str., for Hamburg.
 SIGNAL, German str., for Pakhoi.
 SUSANA, British str., for Singapore.
 WOSUNG, British str., for Shanghai.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 7th July.
 KWONGHONG, British str., for Canton.
 PAKHOI, British str., for Shanghai.
 SHANGHAI, British str., for Hongkong.
 THALES, British str., for Swatow.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

7th July.
 ABERDEEN DOCK.—U. S. S. Pathfinder, U. S. S. General Albatross, U. S. S. General Albatross, U. S. S. General Albatross.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Pera Nany.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 8th inst., at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1904. [1647]

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Philippine Ports.)

THE Steamship

"SCHUYLKILL,"

will be despatched on the 10th July, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or further information, apply to STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Oriental Freight Department.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1904. [1303]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOJI, JAPAN AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

THE Steamship

"CLAYTON,"

Captain D. Barton, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

For Freight, apply to Company's Offices, No. 20, Des Vaux Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904. [1652]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUETOTS-POSTE-FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"OCEANIC,"

Captain Oliver, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 12th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1904. [12]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"EPSOM,"

Captain J. White, will be despatched for the above port on or about MONDAY, the 15th August.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1904. [1630]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S.

INTERMEDIATE LINE.

The New and Well Appointed Twin Screw s.s. "SARDINIA."

6,574 Tons, will be despatched for LONDON DIRECT on or about 21st July.

Has excellent accommodation for FIRST & SECOND SALOON Passengers at moderate rates.

To be followed by the Steamship "BORNEO."

4,573 Tons, about 18th August.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1904. [1568]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE British Steamship

"BUCHTAUR,"

Captain R. L. Bilton, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight, apply to A. S. MIHARA, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1904. [1656]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, & LONDON, & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL	CANDIA	Brit. str.	H. E. Kitch	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
LONDON, & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	W. B. Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	16th inst. at Noon
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	19th inst.
LONDON DIRECT	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 21st inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	KEMUN	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	2nd Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	MOYUNT	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PELUS	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	16th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	17th Aug.
MARSEILLES, & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL	YARRA	Brit. str.	H. S. S. S.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	BENARY	Brit. str.	S. S. S.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	19th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, VIA S'PORE, & C.	BUCHTAUR	Jap. str.	R. L. Bilton	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 13th inst.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	ROON	Brit. str.	Meiners	MEINERS & CO.	28th inst. D'light.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	C. FRED LAEISZ	Ger. str.	von Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	20th inst. at Noon
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BADEIRA	Ger. str.	Roeders	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	24th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	Mittelfeld	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	10th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	25th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	Mayer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	5th Sept.
TRIESTE, & C. VIA SINGAPORE, & C.	DIORHIO	Aus. str.	Craglietto	SANDER, WHEELER & CO.	20th Sept.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	21st inst. P.M.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ST. PHILIPS	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th Aug.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SCHUYLKILL	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 15th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	ESOM	Brit. str.	J. White	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 15th Aug.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, & C.	E. OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	.....	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	13th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, & C.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	.....	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	20th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA NAGASAKI, & C.	ONFIA	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	11th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN, & C.	LYRA	Brit. str.	G. V. Williams	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	12th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	NICOEDIA	Brit. str.	Wagner	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO.	15th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	.....	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	26th inst. 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BORNEO	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
YOKOHAMA, & C.	TEIKAN	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th inst.
MOJI & SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO)	CHAPERON	Brit. str.	D. Barton	CHINA COM. S.S. CO.	11th inst. at Noon
KOBE	TATYAN	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	13th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OKANIKEN	Brit. str.	Oliver	YAGASAKI & MARITIME	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	WHAMPOA	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 14th inst.
SHANGHAI	SIMLA	Brit. str.	F. R. Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	PAKHU	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 5 P.M.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	M. STRUYE	Jap. str.	T. Brandt	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	10th inst. 10 A.M.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TRITON	Jap. str.	H. Kraft	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	13th inst. 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	THALES	Brit. str.	Robson	DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.	To-day, at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIRMAN	Brit. str.	Passmore	DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.	10th inst. 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	ROBIN	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	TAMING	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	13th inst.
MANILA DIRECT	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	W. M. Smith	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	16th inst. 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	H. W. Kenrick	DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 12th Aug.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	H. W. Kenrick	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th inst.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	J. G. Spence	DAVID SASSON & CO.	12th inst. at 3 P.M.
	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	Maganzini	CARLOWITZ & CO.	15th inst. at Noon.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEBRON and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER RANIAN, AFRICAN, LEBANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

Captain Maganzini, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1904. [4]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao week days at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 A.

FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and board) \$2. Return Ticket \$3.

2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Dinner and either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has accommodation for two or more Passengers.

Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday, and takes only 24 hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO.

2nd Floor, 10, Victoria Street.

Hongkong 8th September, 1903.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British steamship

"YING KING,"

Capt. Wm. Robinson, of 1088 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with electricity, hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class ... \$3.00 for Single journey

2nd ... 1.50

Meals ... 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.

No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [75]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY SERVICE.

THE Commodious Steamer

"PAUL BEAU,"

Captain Frangoul, leaves Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking passengers and cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN,"

Captain Merlin, leaves Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the usual hour.

These two magnificent and up-to-date steamers are lighted with Electricity.

First Class European ... \$8.00

Second Class European ... \$3.00

First Class Chinese ... \$1.50

Second Class Chinese80

Deck ... 30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen Street, Proya West.

For further particulars, apply to J. LANDOLT, Agent.

The Pharmacy, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904. [430]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICES BETWEEN

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS LEAVING

"M. STRUYE" SUNDAY, 10th July, at 10 A.M.

"TRITON" WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 10 A.M.

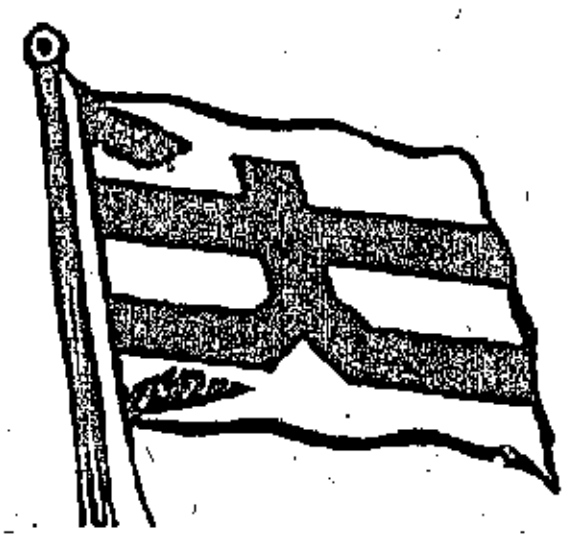
H. KRAFT

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 5, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

T. ARIMA, Manager [15]



FOR

TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW

AND AMOY

ANPING, VIA SWATOW

AND AMOY

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 5, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

T. ARIMA, Manager [15]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SHANTUNG INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN TO SAIL ON

"NICOMEDIA" 4,370 Wagner July 16th, 1904.

"ARABIA" 4,483 Bahle August 14th, 1904.

"AHAGONIA" 5,198 Schuldt September 14th, 1904.

"NUMANTIA" 4,370 October 14th, 1904.

Through L.L. of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1904. [11]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRAUCHTAMPFER-DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS DESTINATIONS SAILING DATES.

C. FRED LAEISZ (HAVRE and HAMBURG) On 26th July. Freight.

BADEIRA (HAVRE and HAMBURG) On 10th Aug. Freight.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 8th July.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SARFEDON"	On 15th July.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 22nd July.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 29th July.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 5th August.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 12th August.	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	TO SAIL
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 15th July.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 19th July.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KEEMUN"	On 2nd August.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 16th August.	
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"SARFEDON"	On 20th August.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PELEUS"	On 26th August.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 15th August.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	On 11th July.	
	"MACHAON"	On 11th August.	

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"PAKHAI"	On 8th July, 5 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 13th July, 5 P.M.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 17th July.	
KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th July.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 18th July.	

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1904.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th July, 1904, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "YAIRA," Captain H. Scheller, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSIT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 11th July. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"ST. FILLANS" ... 15th July.

"BEDOUIN" ... to follow.

"LOWTHER CASTLE" ... to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1904.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE.

The Company's Steamship "YAWATA MARU," will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 26th July, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially constructed for service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1904.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "BENARTY,"

Captain Sarchet, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 13th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1904.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

P. L. Y. M. O. T. Y. AND L. O. N. D. O. N. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "CHUSAN,"

Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 16th JULY, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Nongolia," 9500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Persia," due in London on the 29th August.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 2 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. MEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR RIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship "PERSIA,"

Captain Craglietto, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 21st July, P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1904.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
on Hongkong, 4th August, 1897

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer "SAN CHEUNG,"

951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8.30 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harcourt Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Second-class, \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each. Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
No. 147, Cantonment Road Central,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Tomorrow, the 5th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th of July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1904.

FROM HAMBURG, EMDEN, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BADENIA,"

Captain Borden, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 5th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 8th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rabattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 12th instant, will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARI,"

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1904.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression in breathing, stinging sensations, hoarseness, laryngitis, colds, with wheezing, bronchitis, catarrhal affections, and difficulty in expectoration are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S Matico Capsules AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaliba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATIO INJECTION is used in recent and MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris; sold by all Chemists.

VICHY'S

GENUINE NATURAL MINERAL WATER SPRINGS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

HOPITAL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH GRANDE-GRILLE Liver complaints CELESTINS, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes

VICHY-ETAT LOZENGES with the natural salts extracted from the Waters

COMPRIMES VICHY-ETAT allowing any one to prepare a natural mineral water at home.

BEWARE OF FORGERY

The YOUNG AMERICAN CIGAR.

The FLAVOUR is exquisite.

The AROMA delicate and fine.

Smoked everywhere, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, and WEST, in fact ALL OVER THE UNIVERSE.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN CIGARS

3120-4

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA FOR 1904.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

88 PAGES. PAPER COVER. 60 Cents.

On Sale at AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS, Shanghai

Mr. EDWARD EVANS, Missionary Home, Room 1, Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong Shanghai and Yokohama; Messrs. W. B. BROWNE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai;

YUEN CHONG BOOK STORE, Swatow; Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy; Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Fochow;

Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Tientsin; Messrs. HONG & Co., Seoul Press, Seoul; "NAGASAKI PRESS" Office, Nagasaki; "KORE CHRONICLE" Office, Kobe

DAILY PRESS Office, Hongkong, and at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1903.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during the stay in Hongkong Harbour.

COLTUS, British 4-m. barque, J. McBryde—Standard Oil Co.

LYNDHURST, British 4-m. barque, Parrell—Standard Oil Co.

KENTMERE, British Ship, T. E. Burch—Standard Oil Co.

ANAPA, British Ship, J. M. Williamson—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

6434-2

SHIPPING

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANAPA, British str., 2,250 T. J. M. Williamson, 28th June.—Barry Dock 15th May, Coal.—Order.

AN PHO, British str., 900 T. J. Kynoch, 30th June.—Saigon 26th June, Rice.—Chinese.

ATHENIAN, British str., 3,883 T. S. Robinson, 4 July.—Yankee 6th June, General.—C. P. R. Co.

CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774 T. H. Scholte, 20th June.—Hankow and Hoihow 26th June, General.—Johnson & Co.

CARL MEZELER, German str., 984 T. J. Janssen, 18th June.—Amoy 17th June, Ballast.—East Asiatic Trading Co.

CHEFOO, Chinese str., 1,321 T. F. Whitlaw, 6th July.—Shanghai 29th June, Swatow 5th July, General. Chinese.

CLAVERING, British str., 2,154 T. David Barton, 3rd July.—Salina Cruz 28th May and Moji 27th June, Ballast.—C. S. S. Co.

CLIFUS, British str., 1,558 T. W. Hishop, 28th June.—Saigon 23rd June, Rice and General.—Order.

DORIC, British str., 4,936 T. H. Smith, R.N.R., 2nd July.—San Francisco and Shanghai 29th June, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

DUNDEEN, British str., 2,030 T. J. Graham, 2nd July.—Barry via Natal 24th April, Coal.—Alex. Ross & Co.

ELG, Norwegian str., 708 T. Christophersen, 6th July.—Hoiho 30th June, Sugar and Wood.—Sand-r. Wielder & Co.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British str., 5,390 T. H. Bybee, R.N.R., 5th July.—Yankee 6th July, 13th June, General.—C. P. R. &

